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## WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.



FIRING TWO SHOTS A SECOND,  
AS A SINGLE REPEATER,  
THESE POWERFUL, ACCURATE, AND WONDER-

FUL WEAPONS, carrying eighteen  
charges, which can be fired in nine seconds, are  
now ready for the market, and are for sale by all  
the responsible Gun Dealers throughout the country.  
For full information send for circulars and  
samples to the

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,  
New Haven, Conn.  
Sept 18 32-3m

## NOTICE.

A PPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE  
TREASURER OF THE STATE FOR THE RELEASE OF  
A WARRANT ISSUED BY THE WILMINGTON  
AND NEWBERN COMPANY, FOR THE RELEASAL OF  
THEIR PROPERTY, WHICH WAS FOR THE PAYMENT OF  
CERTIFICATES FOR THIRTY SHARES OF CAPITAL STOCK OF SAID  
COMPANY, WHICH HAS BEEN LOST OR MISLAI-

TED.

T. E. ARMSTRONG.  
Sept 20 41-wst\*

## MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR  
MARRIED PERSONS OR THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED,  
BOTH MALE AND FEMALE, IN EVERYTHING CONCERNING THE PHYSIOLOGY AND RELATIONS OF OUR SEXUAL SYSTEM, AND THE CARE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES, INCLUDING ALL THE MORE DISCREET NEVER BEFORE GIVEN IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, BY WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is well adapted for mothers, wives, young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; and it is better to know them than to let them be known to others. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.—Address, WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

EDWARD LEE AND CO.—FORTUNATE.—No  
man who may have your disease, before you  
place yours, if under the care of any one of the  
notorious QUCKS—native and foreign—who ad-  
vertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of  
Dr Young's book and read it carefully. It will  
be of service to you many a dollar, your  
health, and possibly your life.

Dr Young can be consulted on any of the dis-  
eases described in his publications, at his office,  
No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadel-  
phia.

July 3 21-1

## NOTICE.

HAVING RESPECTEDLY HUMBER INSPECT-  
ING BUSINESS, I would be glad to work for  
all my old friends. I will continue to sell,  
free of commissions, for all who may favor me  
with their patronage. Persons sending me their  
PRODUCE will receive prompt personal atten-  
tion.

W. MONROE.  
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 4th, 1863.

83-3t

## NEW GARDEN NURSERIES.

LINDLEY & SON, return their thanks  
to the public for past favors. It is needless  
to them to say much, their fruits are well  
known throughout the State, and many parts of  
the South, and have sustained the highest reputa-  
tion for quality and value.

Their stock consists of over 35,000 FRUIT TREES, VINES, &c., for  
the present season. Descriptive Catologue  
forwarded on application, containing prices, &c.

Addressee, J. LINDLEY & SON,  
Greensboro, N. C.

48-3t

## MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Raleigh, November 17, 1863.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly  
of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—It is proper that at your first regular session under the new Constitution, I should lay before you "information of the affairs of the State," and recommend to your consideration such measures as may be deemed expedient.

The people of the State have reconstructed their government on the basis of the equal rights of all. The State is quiet and tranquil. There is no ground for apprehension that secession will again be attempted, or that the peace of the country will be disturbed.

The year now closing has been richly crowned with harvests. The seasons have been propitious. A plentiful supply of bread has been produced for our whole population, so that want in this respect will not be felt during the coming year by any who will labor for a living. Fruits of all kinds have been gathered in abundance. The staples of cotton and tobacco are affording fair profits to those who have produced them, while from timber and mineral stores a considerable portion of our people are realizing good returns as in former years. Our commerce is increasing. Our mineral resources are once more in process of development. Our railroads are recovering from the depression under which they formerly labored, and promising better returns than heretofore to the State and to the Stockholders; while the new lines of communication are being laid out, destined to penetrate and develop the great natural resources of portions of the State heretofore untouched by the hand of improvement. The State credit has been re-established on a solid basis, thus giving promise that at no distant day the bonds of the State will command as much in the market as those of the most favored and prominent States.

We have great cause to be thankful to Almighty God for the manifold blessings which He is bestowing upon us; and we can confidently look forward, under His protection and guidance, for a condition of prosperity and happiness which we have not heretofore enjoyed.

STATE DEBT AND FINANCES.

The State debt and finances will doubtless receive the thoughtful and careful consideration of the General Assembly.

The amount of the State debt on the 1st of Oct., 1863, was nineteen million two hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars (\$19,209,945). This includes estimated amount of past due interest to be funded under act of Aug. 20, 1863, of two millions of dollars (\$2,000,000.) The above amount (\$19,209,945), is inclusive of bonds issued for internal improvement purposes since May 20, 1861, and prior to the year 1866. The amount of these bonds is one million one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars (\$1,128,000), and the estimated interest thereon, due and unpaid is one hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and ten dollars (\$180,510).

The amount of interest which has matured Oct. 1st, 1868, and when paid in cash is one hundred and twelve thousand on hundred and one dollars, \$112,101. The interest maturing at subsequent dates during the present fiscal year is as follows: Jan. 1st, 1869, three hundred and eight thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars, (\$308,197). April 1st, 1869, three hundred and four thousand one hundred and one dollars, (\$304,101). July 1st, 1869, three hundred and eight thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars, (\$308,197). Total for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1869, one million thirty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars (\$1,032,596). The amount of interest above stated as falling due Oct. 1st, 1869, includes interest on bonds four millions five hundred thousand dollars, (\$4,500,000), yet to be issued, bearing date October 1st, 1868.

The balance remaining in the hands of the Public Treasurer October 1st, 1868,

and a fair field will be opened to them,

general rule the mechanic and laborer can

the same.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The people of the State are so fully committed to internal improvements that I deem it necessary to say but little on the subject. Since the close of the rebellion State aid has been extended to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road—to the Fayetteville and Western Road—to the Chatham and Coalfields Road—to the Tarborough and Williamson Road, and to the Western North Carolina Road. The work on the latter Road is being vigorously prosecuted by Mcgilligan and Asheville. A company has been organized, under an act of the General Assembly at its last session, for the Western Division of this Road, and it is expected that during the coming year the route will be surveyed, and much of the work put under contract. While I would properly estimate the importance of the other improvements referred to, I could not overstate the value of the extension west of the Blue Ridge. These Roads, one to Paint Rock, and the other to Ducktown, will open to immigration, and will greatly improve and benefit a region of the State which has heretofore been neglected, and which is equal to any in the world in natural resources. There is no work to which the people of the State are more fully committed, both by interest and inclination; and I have every confidence that it is in hands that will press it to speedy completion.

IMMIGRATION.

The Constitution provides that "there shall be established, in the office of Secretary of State, a Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture, and Immigration, under such regulations as the General Assembly may prescribe."

The attention of the General Assembly is especially invited to that portion of the report of the Secretary of State herewith transmitted, which refers to this subject. No State in the Union presents greater inducements than ours does to immigrants. I feel sure the General Assembly concurs with me as to the importance of encouraging immigration; and I trust that body will at once adopt such measures as the report of the Secretary of State may deem practicable and effective in their operation. We have a salubrious climate, a varied and fertile soil, an abundance of the most valuable minerals, inexhaustible water power, fine grazing lands, vast forests of timber of all kinds, a long sweep of sea coast; and, in fine, everything, material and physical, which in a country in some respects almost new, can attract immigrants and fill the measure of their expectations. Our government is now set upon a solid basis. The laws are over all alike, and are faithfully and honestly administered. Society is peaceful and tranquil. Immigrants, therefore, will not only be welcomed by our people, but will be protected and respect-

ed, and a fair field will be opened to them,

general rule the mechanic and laborer can

the same.

ECONOMY IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

I cannot too earnestly commend to the attention of the General Assembly the importance of enforcing economy in the public expenditures. Public officers who disburse the public moneys should be required to be as careful and economical as they would be as individuals in their business transactions. The State is in debt, the people are for the most part poor, and it is, therefore, especially important that economy should be observed. I recommend that the duties of the State Auditor be clearly and fully defined, and that it be made his duty to examine rigidly every account or claim against the State, of whatever character, before the Governor is required by law to issue his warrant for

payment.

Official returns from eighty-seven counties

of North Carolina give Grant 95,694; Seymour 68,522; making Grant's majority

in the 89th year of her age.

Wal Williams, Jr., Geo. W. Williams, Samuel Wil-

liamson, Jr., Geo. W. Williams, Samuel Wil-

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1868.

## The Land we Love.

THE LAND WE LOVE for December is up to its usual high standard.

The leading article by Dr. Dabney, The Duty of the Hour, is a manly protest against sacrificing principles to expediency. The defense of Beast Butler is novel and entertaining. The Letters from Mount Vernon will be read with interest by all who revere the name of Washington.—Pen-feather is a spicy burlesque of would-be poets and authors. St. Louis, Missouri, is a valuable article, full of important statistics. The fiction, poetry and humor in this number compare favorably with the preceding numbers.

The Raleigh Sentinel.

It is editorially announced in the *Sentinel* that its present proprietor, Rev. W. E. Pell, has disposed of the paper to the Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., who will take charge of it on the 1st of December.

We part from Mr. Pell with regret. Under his editorial management, aided by the fertile pen of Major Gales, the *Sentinel* has done most invaluable service in the political contests of North Carolina since the close of the war. The bitter denunciations and attacks which have been directed against the *Sentinel* by every Radical politician and Editor, is the clearest evidence of the estimate placed upon its usefulness to its party, and its extended circulation, and the great influence it yields is the best proof of the ability and judgment with which it has been edited.

We welcome the new Editor into the brotherhood. If there is one man more than another the Radicals have cause to dread it is "Joe Turner." With tongue or pen he has shown himself an adversary to be feared. We take it that he will not be awkward in ferreting out political corruptions and frauds at the State Capital, or slow to publish them.

We hope to see our friend and co-laborer, Major Gales, retained in his old relations to the *Sentinel*. We are sure all the readers of the paper would regret, as we would, his retirement.

## The Vote of Soldiers.

There has been an interesting and important contested election question just settled in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in which the decision turned upon the right of soldiers to vote in the precincts in which they are temporarily stationed. In view of the fact that both here and in Raleigh officers and soldiers of the regular army and the Freedmen's Bureau registered and voted, the question is an interesting one to us. The action in Washington and in North Carolina shows the difference of Radical decisions when soldiers vote with them and against them. Surely there is a difference as to whose ox is gored.

It appears that the Democratic candidate for Assessor was elected by twenty-four majority, but the court said it appeared from incontrovertible proofs, that eighty-five soldiers were registered and voted, with no other residence in the precinct where they voted than the stay of a soldier under the command of a superior. All but one voted for the successful candidate.—This military vote was in part and as a whole a flagrant fraud upon the citizens of the ward, and of the city of Washington, made up, as it was, from the ballots of men who never had a legal residence in the city or in a ward, and who, by reason of their military occupation, could not acquire such residence. The opinion was concurred in by three of the four Radical Judges who compose the *Court*—to wit: Judges Carter, Fisher and Wiley.

Soldiers, yes, and officers too, have done this same thing in North Carolina, men who are here to enforce the laws and compel obedience to, and respect for, the Government. Fit representatives, truly, of a power which regards neither the rights of individuals nor the sacredness of laws. Men who act so as to lose their own self-respect, can hardly impress others with regard for those whose representatives they are.

## The Legislature.

We direct the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the Legislature in to-day's paper. They will be found of more than ordinary interest.

The repeal of the Stay Law, as recommended by Governor Holden, seems to have received its quietus in the House by a most decided vote. One thing is remarkable that, with but one or two exceptions, the negroes of the body voted in favor of the repeal. We should like to be able to give the personal status of the others.

Interesting matters were developed in the debate upon Col. Sinclair's resolution to pay certain Trustees of the University per diem and mileage while attending meetings of the Board. Those patriots have destroyed this, the noblest institution of the State, and their apparent concern over its wasted usefulness is but empty and costly mockery. If the State feels able to educate young men free of expense, "without regard to race, color or former condition," then can the University be rebuilt and made the expensive nursery of future Radical politicians, but as a self-supporting institution, under the auspices of the State, it is gone forever.

The most important feature of the proceedings is the debate upon the eligibility of Maj. Avery, the Senator elect from the Burke District, resulting in his seat being declared vacant. Party trickery and de-priority were never so glaringly displayed. The debate and the illegal action evinces that these partisans have a wholesome fear of the talented young Senator. As evidence of the total incapacity of the negro as a legislator, the position taken by Galloway, from this county, shows. Galloway is one of the most, if not the most, intelligent colored member of the Legislature. Yet he acknowledges, while acting under solemn oath, and as the representative of the people of New Hanover county and of North Carolina, upon a question affecting the condition of affairs in that State, and also pays, the rights of the citizens of Burke, a just compliment to the people of North Carolina.

Caldwell and Watauga, but also settling the construction of a grave constitutional question, that his vote is the result of personal prejudice. Others doubtless acted under similar influences, and we may respect the honesty of the confession, while we despise the evil association and wicked spirit which prompted it, and mourn over the sad condition of public morals which tolerates it.

Surely party feelings are running wild when men and constituencies are shamefully, wilfully and disgracefully deprived of their rights in a mere wanton spirit of personal and political prejudice. When men are declared ineligible to office, and counties are deprived of their representatives upon no shadow of legal authority, but by the power of an irresponsible and vindictive majority, it is the very essence of tyranny, and in its worst and most obnoxious form. The Constitution, the main instrument intended to protect helpless minorities from the illegal assumptions of power on the part of majorities, has been converted into the convenient tool to aid in their oppression. Unlimited power in the hands of one branch of the Government, and its withdrawal from the others, has been the death of the Constitution, as it will prove the ruin of the country.

## Rebel Outrages.

It is a little remarkable, and would be amusing if it were not so serious a matter, that Northern papers and politicians differ so much about the condition of the people of the South. Some, with a patriotic affection of honesty, now that the object of manufacturing "rebel outrages" has been accomplished, profess to be "delighted at the news we now receive from the Southern States." They assume that the election of Rev. Thomas Atkinson, Bishop of the Diocese, will (D. V.) visit the Parish at Clinton on Sunday, November 29th, and the congregation at Kenansville on Tuesday, December 1st.

## Young America.

This favorite juvenile periodical enters upon its third year greatly enlarged and improved. It is decidedly the most varied, and, in many respects, the best of all the juveniles, and well repays the investment for the small sum required for its possession. A diagram containing a full-sized pattern for cutting out the body of a Christ-mas doll is one of the attractions of the present number, which is, otherwise, full of good things. Subscribe for your boys and girls, \$1.50 per annum with a premium. Publication Office, 473 Broadway, New York.

## A Model OFFICIAL AND A MODEL OFFICIAL ACT.—The official acts of our Radical Reconstruction Sheriff have, in many instances, called forth some remark, but scarcely ever surprise. Whatever, though, his former acts may have been, a little official trick, recently practiced, outdoes them all. The facts we have upon the authority of Mr. D. E. Bunting.

It seems that this worthy Reconstruction Sheriff of ours was paying a visit last week to one of Holden's pets, on Long Creek, a member of his family there falling sick, and being unable to obtain a supply of milk, which, it seems, was much needed, he besought himself of a little plan whereby he could secure the article quite cheaply. The plantation of Mr. Bunting was near by, and this gentleman, being in arrears for taxes due since October 1st, to the amount of a few dollars, his plantation was forthwith visited, under the guidance of a negro deputy, and a fine milk cow and calf levied upon. This was driven to the house where our Sheriff was visiting, and the needed supply of milk obtained, which may be continued even yet, as the cow is still held in custody. No notice of sale has yet been given. Mr. Bunting holds claims against the county, which are receivable for taxes, to a much greater amount than the taxes due, and says he would willingly have settled if he had been notified. A failure to settle has been due to a simple neglect which we are all likely to fall into.

**The WORLD OF FASHION.**—Style is everything and fashion will ever be the rage. To pander to the popular tastes, and to manipulate with a view to this end, fails somewhat within our line, and, as the ladies have the first and foremost claims, it is well now and then to inset, for their benefit, a fashion paragraph something like the following :

"The trees fall told still more to a revival of the costumes of the reigns of Louis Quatorze and Louis Quinze. Broadway, we are told, is thronged with troops who look as if they had stepped out of the scenes of ancient French. The pantomime has now firmly established in its seat. Some tunes looped at the side are still to be seen, but most are arranged 'en paix' and ornamented with a large bow, and bows. From this in full dress, curly are permitted to fall, long and heavy, on the neck, light and tendril-like upon the forehead. Sleeves are tight, and the waist is still more diminutive, and bearing the names of George Simon and Tostee, are in admirable keeping with the prevailing style of dress and arrangement of the hair. The designs have resolved itself into a series of compartments, in which are placed busts. From this in full dress, curly are permitted to fall, long and heavy, on the neck, light and tendril-like upon the forehead. 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time, observed a movement on the part of a few individuals located in this city, to make the University a mixed school, and that would certainly be done if the management of affairs were left to them. He wished to guard against such a thing. The whole people were interested in the University, and they should be represented in its management. His only hope to preserve the Institution from such a fate was in the Western people.

Mr. Sinclair was repeatedly interrupted by points of order, by J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, to the effect that he (Mr. S.) was not speaking to the motion to reconsider, but had entered into a discussion of the affairs of the Institution.

W. T. Hayes (colored) also made a point to the same effect.

The Chair, in each instance, refused to sustain the points.

J. H. Harris, colored, wish to know if the gentleman (Mr. S.) could say that a proposition had been made to make the University a mixed school. He disclaimed any desire or intention of favoring such a thing.

Mr. Sinclair replied that he had been credibly informed that such a proposition had been made, and that a high judicial office had plainly said that that was the only thing that could be done with the University.

Mr. Poa said that, as a Trustee he could assure the gentleman that there was no such proposition as making the University a mixed school, and there would not be. He opposed the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Downing said that the gentleman from Johnson (Mr. Poa) had not entirely convinced him as regarded the motion to reconsider. He supported that motion upon the broad principles of justice. He thought the expenses of those gentlemen, while engaged in the service of the public, should be paid, &c.

Mr. Ingram thought the whole matter premature, and therefore opposed the motion to reconsider. He thought the affairs of the University in good hands, and when action on the part of the House in regard to its affairs was necessary, they would hear from the Trustees in a proper manner.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, again spoke in support of the motion. He wished the motion reconsidered and then laid over some convenient day.

After some discussion, he withdrew his motion to reconsider, with the understanding that the matter would be again taken up.

During the above debate, a message was received from the Governor, transmitting the reports of the Public Treasurer and the Board of location of the Penitentiary.

On motion of Mr. Brownian, the reports were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Smith, of Martin: A bill reviving and putting in force the provisions of Chapter 62, Section 11th, of Revised Code, in relation to staying the execution of claims, and repealing all stay laws and parts of stay laws now in force in the State passed since the year 1861.

Mr. Ginter moved to indefinitely postpone it.

Upon that motion, the yeas and nays were demanded.

The call being sustained, resulted in the following ballot:

Ayes—Messrs. Allison, Argo, Armstrong, Ashworth, Baumer, Barnett, Barnes, Blair, Bodie, Bowman, Candler, Clayton, of Transylvanian Crawford, colored, Davis, Dickey, Farmer, Ferguson, of Georgia, Green, Gunter, Harris, of Franklin, Hardee, of Wake, colored, Hawkins, Hendricks, Hicks, High, Hiram, Hodges, Hodset, Holt, Humphreys, Ingoldsby, Ingram, Justice of Henningsen, Johnson, Kell, Kelly, Ladd, Lee, Lewis, Kennedy, Latin, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Malone, McAnless, McMullan, McDenial, Moring, Moore, Morris, Morris, colored, Nicholson, Palmer, Person, Peck, Price, colored, Seymour, Shaver, Short, Siegrist, Sinclair, Simon, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Wayne, Stanton, Sykes, colored, Vestal, Welch, Whitney, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Sampson, Wilson, Williams.

Noes—Messrs. Carson, Casey, colored, Cawthon, colored, Cherry, colored, Downing, Forkner, colored, Hays, colored, Kelly, of Moore, Lesley, colored, Mayo, colored, Parker, Price, colored, Robins, Robbins, colored, Smith, of Martin, Smith, Sweet, colored, White, Williamson, colored.

The House then adjourned until tomorrow, 10 o'clock.

## SENATE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1868.

Mr. Long, from the committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom were referred the credentials of James G. Scott, Senator elect from the 12th District, reported favorably, and the Senator qualified and took his seat.

## CALENDAR.

Resolution instructing the State Librarian, with the advice of the Governor, to purchase certain volumes for the use of the State Library, was taken up. Referred to the Committee on Public Library.

Mr. Robbins arose to a question of privilege. He did not know that it was a matter for Senators who were interested in, but it was of some interest to himself. He had been misrepresented by one of the newspapers as being in this city (the Standard). He was accused of saying this, that he did not say, and also of going over to their party. He considered it to be an entire charge, and one calculated to do him more injury than an open attack could. He was a Democrat and expected to remain one until the sun should rise in the West and set in the East. They may have written the article in jest, but he thought it entirely too serious a matter to trifl with. A man's principles are as sacred as the virtue of a woman. He had no idea of concealing his politics, and desired to be above suspicion.

The President said, in justice to the Reporter, he would state that he saw the article before it appeared, and the Reporter was not responsible, as the article appeared as an Editorial.

Mr. Robbins replied that his remarks were well aimed, and they had hit where he intended to.

On motion of Mr. White, the Senate adjourned until Monday morning 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1868.

Mr. Poa gave written notice that he would, on Monday next, or some subsequent day, introduce a resolution requesting Congress to remove the political disabilities from citizens of the State, imposed by the 14th Article.

Mr. Ragland moved to lay it on the table, when

The Chair informed him it was merely a noise! [Laughter].

The report of the Auditor of Public Accounts was received and ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Ashworth: A resolution fixing the pay of members of this Assembly at \$3 per day and 20 cents mileage; the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, \$7 per day and 20 cents mileage, and the officers the same pay as members. Laid on the table.

The House adjourned till Monday.

Late Purchase by the Erie Railway Company.

The Venango Oil Transportation Company have sold to the Erie Railroad Company for the sum of \$1,600,000 a water front of 2,000 feet at the Venango oil docks in Weehawken. The transfer was made subject to a mortgage of \$250,000 held by the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company. The certainty that this locality will not be distant day be the great depot and terminus of the Western and Southern lines induced the Erie Company to fore-stall any competitor by securing this valuable water front.—Trenton Gazette.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, Nov. 19. Burning of a Lunatic Asylum—Particulars of the Destruction of the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum—Seven Lives Lost—Fateful Scenes.

The Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum was last night almost entirely destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the north dormitory of the east wing and was discovered about nine o'clock. It was an amusement night and many of the inmates were collected in the amusement hall. The alarm was telegraphed to the engine houses and the entire department was almost immediately on the ground. The flames spread very rapidly and the work of rescuing the inmates was at once commenced. There were sixty cases or more upon the State docket, many of them for larceny; in some of which the parties, after conviction, were allowed to give security for the payment of the cost, and then were discharged.

Four negroes, two men and two women, we assigned for murdering the husband of one of the women. Not being able to employ counsel, the Judge assigned Major Graham, Mr. Argon and Mr. Boyd to defend. The State docket, many of them for larceny; in some of which the parties, after conviction, were secured by giving security for the payment of the cost, and then were discharged.

The water thrown by the engines seemed for a time to retard the flames, but about ten o'clock the cinders were exhausted.—The scene at this time beggars all description. The frantic inmates being hurried from the burning building, the whole east wing of which was now in flames; coming some of them from beds of slumber, and worse, from beds of sickness; taken from windows and rushing out of door; the engines all at work; men shouting and running from one point to another, carrying out furniture and tossing it from windows.

All this time the city seemed scarcely awake to the greater disaster, comparatively few persons being on the ground. An omnibus and carriages in the city were ordered to the asylum, and the inmates were transferred to the Dear and Dumb Asylum, where they were as well cared for as possible. The scenes attending this transfer were of the most startling character, but it is needless to say.

The Judge continued the case until next morning, as counsel wanted time to prepare the case, and one of the women had a child eight days old.

Friday, the Judge left Court to attend a meeting of the Trustees of the University. Only two cases had been tried upon the civil docket. There was considerable disappointment and surprise felt on Friday morning when it was ascertained that the Judge had left Court, instructing the Clerk to discharge the grand jury after receiving such presentations as they had to make.

The Grand Jury, having no more important business before them, made the following presentations: All—the Judge who had taken part in politics in the late campaign; the infamous article "Work" in the Standard of the 19th of September; the Legislative address; and all secret political organizations.

Hillsboro' Recorder.

ARE-TED ON SUSPICION OF MURDER.—A Negro man name Isaac Ellison was arrested yesterday by the Sheriff's officers on suspicion of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, says: "Nobody ever conceived that Arnold was guilty of anything other than the plot to abduct; there are great doubts whether O'Laughlin, now deceased, was implicated further than that, and the commission which tried them understood this fully on they should have been sentenced to the gallows, instead of life at the Tortugas." Spangler, whose six years' term is now more than half expired, is undoubtedly an innocent man, knowing nothing of either plot; but everybody who ever examined the matter except President Johnson, became convinced of this long ago." The Alexandria Gazette adds to the above: "We believe Dr. Mudd to be entirely innocent. It is time that this outrage upon justice and humanity should cease."

The Senatorial Contest in Minnesota.

A dispatch from St. Paul says the canvas for United States Senator from Minnesota has begun. The principal candidates for the places are: Alex. Ramsey, present incumbent; Ignatius Donnelly, just defeated for the House of Representatives; and Hon. Morton S. Wilkinson, just elected to the House from the second district. Ramsey and Wilkinson have their headquarters at the International Hotel, Donnelly at the Merchants' Donnelly's principal aim will be to defeat Ramsey, even to the extent of electing a Democrat. The person who sends the dispatch is in the interest of Donnelly, and says that Donnelly has the power in his hands to defeat Ramsey.

The preliminary examination of the prisoner was taken before Justice Rutherford, at the sheriff's office. The only witness examined, a negro man named Dilahunt, testified that on the evening of the murder he saw Ellison in company with four others, leaving Pembroke Ferry and go up the Trent river, in the direction of the place where the deed was perpetrated, and on Friday the 28th inst. They have agreed to issue free return tickets, so far as I have received answers. That is the answer of the Central North Carolina road and the Atlantic and North Carolina road, and no doubt others will do the same. It seems to be a standing rule of the Railroads in the State to grant free return tickets to such gatherings of the people. Please ask the papers of the State to call attention to this fact. It is earnestly hoped that our last meeting, so harrowing, spirited, and respectable in numbers, will at its adjournment be still largely increased, and that the five hundred emigrants then especially agreed upon for the next night will before many months be increased to will many thousands. Our people are determined, while giving all due encouragement to the industrial laborer, white or colored, at home, to seek an abundance of laborers from other climes and other lands, as means not only important but indispensable to the recuperation of their ruined estates and to the improvement of their lands, now going to waste and ruin for the want of a better system of labor and of farming. The material redemption of our State is very greatly dependent upon the introduction of foreign labor. It is the backbone of the prosperity of the West and Northwest, and can be seen at the stands of the people.

The Fairfield (Iowa) Ledger contains the following romance:

"Years ago a Pennsylvania farmer married a charming young girl from his own village. Farmer occasionally got tight.—With object; farmer became angry, stabbed his wife with a butcher-knife. Farmer leaves precipitately for the West.—Wife recovered. After five years' marriage, second husband dies in a year. She leaves for the West. Arrives at Fairview. Stops at a boarding house; meets former husband; years have passed; she does not recognize him, and he knows her not. He loves her; proposes. She accepts; they marry. Not twenty-four hours after ceremony wife deserts; an ugly scar is visible; husband sees the scar; is utterly amazed. Truth dawns upon them—it is the long-lost husband, now a sober, sober merchant of Fairview."

Experiments recently made at Chenoa, Illinois, in drying corn by hot air, and thereby getting it to an early market, and obtaining the first prices of the season, it is said, repaid by a perfect success. Two dry-houses are already in operation, and another will be ready in a week.

Dr. Peck and his assistants, male and female, acted well, being unusually cool and sensible in this most trying emergency. Mr. Louis Seibert, of this city, also acted the hero, going into the burning rooms time after time, and removing many patients, until he fainted, and is now in a critical condition. S. S. Rickley was also somewhat injured by the heat. They have agreed to issue free return tickets, so far as I have received answers. That is the answer of the Central North Carolina road and the Atlantic and North Carolina road, and no doubt others will do the same. It seems to be a standing rule of the Railroads in the State to grant free return tickets to such gatherings of the people. Please ask the papers of the State to call attention to this fact. It is earnestly hoped that our last meeting, so harrowing, spirited, and respectable in numbers, will at its adjournment be still largely increased, and that the five hundred emigrants then especially agreed upon for the next night will before many months be increased to will many thousands. Our people are determined, while giving all due encouragement to the industrial laborer, white or colored, at home, to seek an abundance of laborers from other climes and other lands, as means not only important but indispensable to the recuperation of their ruined estates and to the improvement of their lands, now going to waste and ruin for the want of a better system of labor and of farming. The material redemption of our State is very greatly dependent upon the introduction of foreign labor. It is the backbone of the prosperity of the West and Northwest, and can be seen at the stands of the people.

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Important Revenue Decision—Taxation of Brains-tuffs and Timber.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE, WASHINGTON, November 18, 1868.—SIR:—We inclose a copy of the 12th instant, in relation to the term "broadheads and unmanufactured timber" as used in section 4 of the act of March 31, 1868, has been received.

In answer, I have to say that the term "broadheads" is used in the sense of "heads made from coarse wheat, rye, and other grains, but does not include bread, crackers, or other products of wheat."

"The term "unmanufactured timber" is held to apply to timber in the rough as it leaves the saw, including shingles, laths, and rough clapboards. Lumber which is planed, tongued, grooved, or otherwise dressed, is not regarded as "unmanufactured," but is subject, under the law, to a tax on sales in excess of \$1,250 per quarter.

Very respectfully,

## Southerners in New York.

The New York correspondent of the Mobile Register gives the following in a recent letter:

I have seen it stated in print that Southernism (if I may coin a word) has almost disappeared from this city. The statement is not in any respect true. There is more of it than ever before. There is hardly a trade or profession in which a large number of Southern men are not engaged, and most of them have come North since the war.

They are found at the bar, in the press, practicing medicine, in educational institutions, engaged in mercantile pursuits, in banks and insurance offices, employed as clerks in wholesale stores, and, in fact, following every business on the long list of avocations in New York. Then there are large and constantly increasing social circles, composed almost exclusively of Southern men and women, large and fashionable boarding-houses, where one meets hardly any but Southern people, a church attended by Southern people only, and two hotels known by every one to be patronized almost solely by Southerners. Instead of being on the decline in New York, Southern influence is constantly increasing. It permeates the whole business.

The Tortugas Prisoners.

The Boston Advertiser, speaking of the men now confined in the Dry Tortugas on a charge of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, says: "Nobody ever conceived that Arnold was guilty of anything other than the plot to abduct; there are great doubts whether O'Laughlin, now deceased, was implicated further than that, and the commission which tried them understood this fully on they should have been sentenced to the gallows, instead of life at the Tortugas."

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Governor's Message.

We give up much of our space to-day to the Message of Governor HODGES. As faithful chroniclers of events, its great length cannot deter us from giving to the public the State papers of our Executive office, whatever may be its character. We have not the space to comment on this document, and we suppose all of our readers will avail themselves of the opportunity to read it. As the Message of the Governor of the State, it behoves us to give it that attention it merits, as questions of great State interests are discussed and some specific measures recommended. We may refer to them more in detail.

The Legislature.

A quorum of the Senate appeared in their seats on Tuesday. The credentials of Messrs. Avery, Graham, Oates and Stevens were presented and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Subsequently the committee reported recommending that Messrs. Graham and Stevens be permitted to take their seats. Having examined Mr. Avery, they find that he was a Solicitor before and during the war, but had not taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and that Mr. Oates was Sheriff before the war. The committee submitted the question of their eligibility to the Senate. No action was taken beyond the qualifying of Messrs. Graham and Stevens. The Governor's message was read and twenty copies for each member were ordered to be printed, Senate adjourned.

In the House, after reading the Governor's message, a resolution paying Sheriff ten cents mileage while traveling to make election returns was debated and passed. The House adjourned.

No More Rations.

In the district of which Washington city is the centre, it has been announced that no more government rations are to be served out to negroes who have been fed since the war. It is reported that there are ten thousand of the "wards of the government" in the Metropolis who would have starved if they had not been fed by the Bureau.

Just so. The services of the poor negroes will not be again required until 1872. In the meantime let them retire to the country, hire themselves to their former masters, eschew the city vagabond life they have been leading, acquire habits of economy, lay by their small earnings, and in 1872 they may have learned who are really their best friends.

What Next?

With the supposed conservative feelings of General GRANT, and the fact that, with those disfranchised, a majority of the white people of the United States voted against him, we have reason to expect that his administration will be marked by moderation and justice to all sections and to all parties. Yet we have cause to fear that other councils will prevail. Already we see the beginning of a bitter strife between the two divisions of the Republican party for the control of the policy of the incoming administration, and we believe that the Radical wing will fortify themselves by forcibly making a two-thirds majority in the House of Representatives, even if they do not require pledges from General GRANT in advance of the meeting of the Electoral Colleges in the several States in December. By throwing out a few Democrats from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, whose seats are contested, and by refusing to admit the Democratic members from the Southern States, the work is done, and as supreme control over the President elect is secured as they now have over Mr. Johnson. And the disposition already evinced to do this very thing is the best evidence that the ultra men do not feel secure of the support of General GRANT to their wild schemes of Radical reformation in national politics.

But still it will not do to despise the ravings of such men as WENDELL PHILLIPS and General BUTLER. They are representative men and have most powerful support in able journals and among the masses of the people. These men and those they represent are determined to get control of General GRANT's Administration and work it, or break with it and oppose it. As an agitator and fomenter of hatred BUTLER has been most successful, and has met with the most flattering endorsement, although opposed by the ablest and most influential portion of his party at home. He proposes to fill the place of THAD. STEVENS, and by continued agitation force the incoming administration to adopt or oppose his measures, which he believes, in either event, will make him master of the situation.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is more explicit in his declarations. He demands that reconstruction shall be reconstructed. The Constitution must be amended in order to bestow on negroes the right of suffrage and the power to hold office in every State; the confiscation of Southern lands for division among the blacks, and the arming of the Southern negroes and "loyal" whites to support these measures and themselves in these possessions. In a word, he desires no peace until such antagonism is forced between the races in this section that one or the other will be exterminated.

We suppose something of the future policy of the successful party will be foreseen in the legislation during the second session of the Forty-first Congress, which soon meets, and in the personnel of GRANT's Cabinet. These are matters of the direst importance to the Southern people, but one over which they have no control, and we fear their interest, as we know their feelings, will not be consulted. If they are not altogether sacrificed we should be content. We should be patient lookers on, anxious for our country's welfare, and interested for our own. Our support or opposition is of no consequence, and either may be hurtful.

As this new warfare progresses it must necessarily awaken a lively and anxious interest among our people. However we may feel or act, Southern reconstruction, with a view to the future weal of the Republic, and without regard either to Southern interests or the welfare of the whole country, will be the apple of discord, and may yet prove the fatal rock upon which their party will be dashed to pieces. Congress will soon meet, and the beginning of the end will appear.

The Result.

Our table to-day contains the complete official vote of the State, with the exception of Yancey county. It will be seen that the Radical majority is twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-six, which will be reduced about two hundred by Yancey. It will be seen that the gallant DURHAM is elected by eighteen majority. Doubtless much fraud was practiced to defeat him, and more will yet be attempted to deprive him of his seat, and may possibly succeed but the strength of Radicalism is broken in our Western counties. In the future it will be a Democratic stronghold.

The result in the State has disappointed us. We hope for success. We shall examine the vote more in detail hereafter. There are important lessons to be learned from these figures, and we trust our people will be benefited by them.

Code of Civil Procedure.

From the following letter from the Salisbury Old North State, it will be seen that it is proposed to hold a meeting of the Bench and Bar of the State, at Raleigh, for the purpose of a full interchange of opinions as to what changes are necessary in our Code. The letter emanates from a distinguished Republican officer under the Government, and cannot be viewed as a party movement.

We trust that something will be done in this matter. That change is necessary no lawyer or intelligent gentleman in the State will deny, and we know of no better plan than the one proposed. This is a matter above party, affecting all. And since the people of North Carolina have decided to give the present system of laws a fair trial, let them be perfected as far as the legal ability of the State can do so.

We hope, therefore, there will be a large attendance of the lawyers present on the occasion, and that something will be done to reform some of the existing evils of our present Code.

The letter is as follows:

*Editor of the Old North State:*  
By our constitution the distinction between law and equity have been abolished, and there can only be one form of action for all suits, and three Commissioners were appointed to report rules of practice and procedure. We trust that this will be of our former practice.

These gentlemen ask a "generous criticism" of their labors from the Legislature, and also from the profession, who will reward them with hearty spirit, and every effort directed in good faith to improve the administration of justice." In pursuance of our constitution many important changes have been made by our commissioners, and this is the first time that they have been called upon to make a report.

They are through your paper, that the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of the State, together with the whole legal profession, meet in Raleigh, on Wednesday the 16th day of December next, to consider what legislative or other action is needed to protect the lives, liberty and property of loyal citizens in the rebel States.

We decline to print the call, because it is not necessary to do so, because we trust no such convention is required.

The better part of those who supported Seymour and Blair in the late struggle seem now desirous to unite with the second party, and they will reward them with hearty spirit, and every effort directed in good faith to improve the administration of justice."

In pursuance of our constitution many important changes have been made by our commissioners, and this is the first time that they have been called upon to make a report.

From the National Intelligencer, Agitation by Carpet-Baggers.

The New York Tribune seems to have been sated with carpet-bag agitations to the sickening point. We copy:

"We have been asked to publish a call for a national convention of the people to meet in New York on December 9, to consider what legislative or other action is needed to protect the lives, liberty and property of loyal citizens in the rebel States.

"I pass through your paper, that the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of the State, together with the whole legal profession, meet in Raleigh, on Wednesday the 16th day of December next, to consider what legislative or other action is needed to protect the lives, liberty and property of loyal citizens in the rebel States.

This is not a bad sign, coming from the quarter it does. We believe it may be truthfully asserted that no one thing has contributed more to the public disturbances and individual outrages in the South than the carpet-bag gentry. They may be exceptions, but, as a general rule, they are a set of people very little calculated to do good. They came South for the purpose of fomenting discord among the races, and they have very diligently pursued their undertaking. The editor of the Tribune may well imagine how much bad blood such men could stir up, and how much mischief of various sorts they could do. If he would render a real service to peace and good order in the South, he could not, in a word, more effectively achieve it than by calling home these pests. General GRANT's prestige, or even a very large standing army, might fail on occasions to save these characters in remote districts from being very summarily dealt with.

Similar sketches regarding the late Revs. Stephen Frountess and W. S. Pharr were read and submitted, and ordered to be filed with the papers of the Synod.

Rev. J. Rumple here announced the death of Revs. Jno. D. Wilson and W. B. Watts, Ministers in Concord Presbytery, according to the observances of their own faith.

Large numbers of every denomination attended the services on Thursday evening, and Bishop Gibbons' sermon, a doctrinal one, showed considerable ability.

He is the youngest Bishop in the United States, being, to judge from his outward appearance, not more than thirty. A priest will now be stationed here, and I predict that the Catholic Church will increase its membership even in this place.

The death of Rev. Daniel Johnston, of Fayetteville, was also announced, and a committee appointed to report on his life and labors.

The report of the Trustees of the Synod was then submitted and referred to the proper committee.

On motion, an address on Education by Rev. Dr. Hamner was made the special order of the day for the afternoon session.

On motion the address on Publication, by Rev. E. T. Baird, of Richmond, Va., was made the order for to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

Following this will be an address on Sustentation and Foreign Missions, by Rev. J. L. Wilson, D. D.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Davis, the Synod took a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.

But little business was transacted during the afternoon session of the Synod.

Rev. Neill McKay, the Synodical Agent, submitted his report on Education with accompanying resolutions.

Lengthy addresses were then made on this subject by Rev. Dr. Hamner and Rev. Dr. Baird.

These occupied the entire afternoon session, and the Synod took a recess until after evening service without action on the resolutions accompanying the Synodical Agent's report.

The Synod met in accordance with adjournment for recess, and continued the discussion upon the subject of Education.

Rev. G. W. McPhail, D. D., appeared and gave a satisfactory excuse for tardiness.

Adjourned, with prayer, until 9 A. M., Friday.

[THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

FRIDAY, Nov. 20.

The Synod met and was opened with prayer.

The roll was called and the minutes read and approved.

Elders Wm. A. Faison and John H. Murphy, of Fayetteville, appeared and took their seats.

Rev. J. G. Wilson, of the Synod of South Carolina, was invited to sit as corresponding member.

A duel with cork bullets took place on an island in the James River the other day, both husbands has failed to discover her retreat,

FAVETTEVILLE CORRESPONDENCE

*Judge Colloton—Colloton's Bond—Judge Buxton—Superior Court. Bishop Rev. H. G. Hill—Commercial Matters.*

*Dear Journal.—In my last I stated, in effect, that "notice had been served upon the proprietors of the Fayetteville 'Eagle,' that a suit would be entered against them for libel and defamation of the character of Judge R. P. Buxton." As, upon inquiry, my information was received from two of the proprietors of the Eagle, given, both times, before several persons, I had no hesitation in furnishing the statement, as an item of news, to your columns. I said nothing about an official notification; and for this misconstruction of my mention of the supposed suit, and also for the change in the grammatical arrangement of my sentence alluding to it, the Eagle of the 16th inst. (which contains a denial of the fact) is responsible—I am not. I did not wish to create a false impression, but certainly, in journalism, the names of papers and the papers themselves are as suitable subjects for criticism and the portraiture of the pen as the names and acts of private individuals—which latter are by no means spared. The statement which I made I have every good reason to believe to have been true. Whether the suit will really be brought or not, of course, I have no means of knowing, and in that, of course, I have no interest whatever.*

*The following Committees were then announced by the Moderator :*

*On Bills and Overtures—Rev A. Currie, Rev H. A. Monroe, Rev. Bumpus and Elders, D. McKinnon, Jno. B. McElroy, Jno. B. Chapman, DD, Rev. N. McKay, Rev. S. Alexander and Elders, Jno. McLaurin and Jno. Young.*

*On the Minutes of Orange Presbytery—Rev J. C. Collier, Rev. D. C. Baker and Elder A. Baker.*

*On the Minutes of Concord Presbytery—Rev M. McQueen, Rev. D. E. Jordan and Elder Nellie Graham.*

*On the Minutes of Fayetteville Presbytery—Rev H. L. Singletone, Rev T. H. Johnston and Elder Geo. W. Wharton.*

*To Prepare an Address to the Churches on the state of Religion in the bonds of the Synod—Rev A. Miller, Rev. J. H. Smith and Elder D. F. Morrison.*

*On Doctrinal Exercises—Rev H. L. Singletone, Rev M. McQueen and Elder L. McLaurin.*

*On Treasurer's Account—Rev D. Fairley and Elders B. McDowell and Patrick Murphy.*

*On the Minutes of the General Assembly—Rev H. L. Singletone, Rev D. E. Jordan and Elder M. McKinnon.*

*On Union Theological Seminary—Rev H. L. Singletone, Rev J. H. Smith and Elder J. G. W. Wharton.*

*On Leave of Absence—Rev David Fairley, Rev Colin Shaw and Elder L. McLaurin.*

*On the Report of the Trustees of the Synod—Rev J. M. Sherwood, Rev L. McElroy and Elder W. W. Crampton.*

*The reading of the report of the Board of Directors of Union Theological Seminary of Virginia was called for and proceeded with.*

*On motion of Rev. Jacob Doll the report was accepted and referred to the Committee to consider the report of this Seminary.*

*An overture from the Fayetteville Presbytery for the formation of new Presbyteries from its present territory, to be known as Wilmington Presbytery, was submitted by Rev. J. B. McPherson, Stated Clerk of that Presbytery, and referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures.*

*Absentees from roll call at the close of the last annual session of the Synod were announced and excused heard.*

*Reports from the several Presbyteries on Systematic Benevolence were called for and submitted.*

*On motion, they were severally received and ordered to be printed in the appendix to the minutes.*

*The report of the committee appointed to the Synod met according to adjournment.*

*The committee to whom was referred the report of the Synodical Agent of Publication and Co-participation made their report which was accepted, and after being amended, was adopted.*

*The report of Fayetteville Presbytery on Systematic Benevolence, was received and ordered to be spread on the minutes.*

*The report of the Synodical Agent on Sustentation was read, received, and the Agent was requested to prepare an abstract for publication in the appendix to the minutes.*

*The Synod was then addressed by Rev. J. L. Wilson, D. D., on the subject of Sustentation.*

*A committee of three was appointed to prepare a plan of systematic collections, and report the same to the Synod as soon as possible.*

*The Synod then took a recess until 7 o'clock P. M.*

[THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

FRIDAY, Nov. 20.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Synod met according to adjournment.

*The committee to whom was referred the report of the Synodical Agent on Publication and Co-participation made their report which was accepted, and after being amended, was adopted.*

*The report of Fayetteville Presbytery on Systematic Benevolence, was received and ordered to be spread on the minutes.*

*The report of the Synodical Agent on Sustentation was read, received, and the Agent was requested to prepare an abstract for publication in the appendix to the minutes.*

*The Synod was then addressed by Rev. J. L. Wilson, D. D., on the subject of Sustentation.*

*A committee of three was appointed to prepare a plan of systematic collections, and report the same to the Synod as soon as possible.*

*The Synod then took a recess until 7 o'clock P. M.*

[FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SATURDAY, Nov. 21.

The Synod met and was opened with prayer; the roll was called, and the minutes were read and approved.

*It was resolved that the Synod will hereafter call upon Ruling Elders, in the same manner as upon Ministers, for their excuses.*

*The report of the Judicial committee was read and accepted, and the committee discharged.*

*The committee on the records of Concord Presbytery presented their report, which was accepted and adopted.*</